

**IN THE SPECIFICATION**

*Please replace paragraph [0024] with the following amended paragraph:*

[0024] In a next step, a flowable dielectric layer 220 is formed over the resultant structure by using a spin on dielectric (SOD) such as a silicate, a siloxane, a methyl SilsesQuioxane (MSQ), a hydrogen SisesQuioxane(HSQ), an MSQ/HSQ, a perhydrosilazane (TCPS) or a polysilazane. Alternatively, the flowable dielectric layer 220 can be formed by using a low temperature undoped dielectric at a temperature in a range of about -10 °C [ ] to about 150 °C [ ] under a pressure ranging from about 10 mTorr to about 100 Torr, wherein a reaction source uses a mixture gas of  $\text{SiH}_x(\text{CH}_3)_y$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 4$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 4$ ),  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ . It is preferable that the thickness of the flowable dielectric layer 220 is in the range of about 1,000 Å to about 20,000 Å in consideration of heights of the gates 216 and a gap space between the gates 216.

*Please replace paragraph [0029] with the following amended paragraph:*

[0029] Thereafter, referring to Fig. 3D, a barrier layer 226 is formed on bottom faces and sidewalls of the patterned flowable dielectrics 220A and the bottom faces of the contact holes 201 with a thickness in the range of about 20 Å to about 300 Å preventing a gas or a solution infiltrating into the micro-pores in the patterned flowable dielectrics 220A. Herein, the barrier layer 226 uses a material such as a silicon nitride, a silicon oxide, a silicon carbide or the like.